



RESERVIST

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

VOL. IV No. 3, JANUARY 1957

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ORTUPS Training in '57 to Emphasize Rate Preparation

Unit training in port security duties will be conducted in 1957 at the district level except in the Thirteenth Coast Guard District. In this West Coast District, Organized Reserve Training Units will return to Alameda.

The major change from last year's training program will be the elimination of the use of the Coast Guard Training Station Groton, Conn. Units in the First and Third Districts will train within their own areas. ORTUPS 02-430, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is expected to report to the Great Lakes Naval Training

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Commander Baketel Recently Assigned Assistant Chief, Reserve Division

On December 7, 1956, Commander Sherman T. Baketel, USCGR, was assigned to duty as Assistant Chief, Reserve Division at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D. C. He was transferred from his duties as Chief of the Training Section in the Reserve Division where he has served since he reported to Headquarters early in 1954.

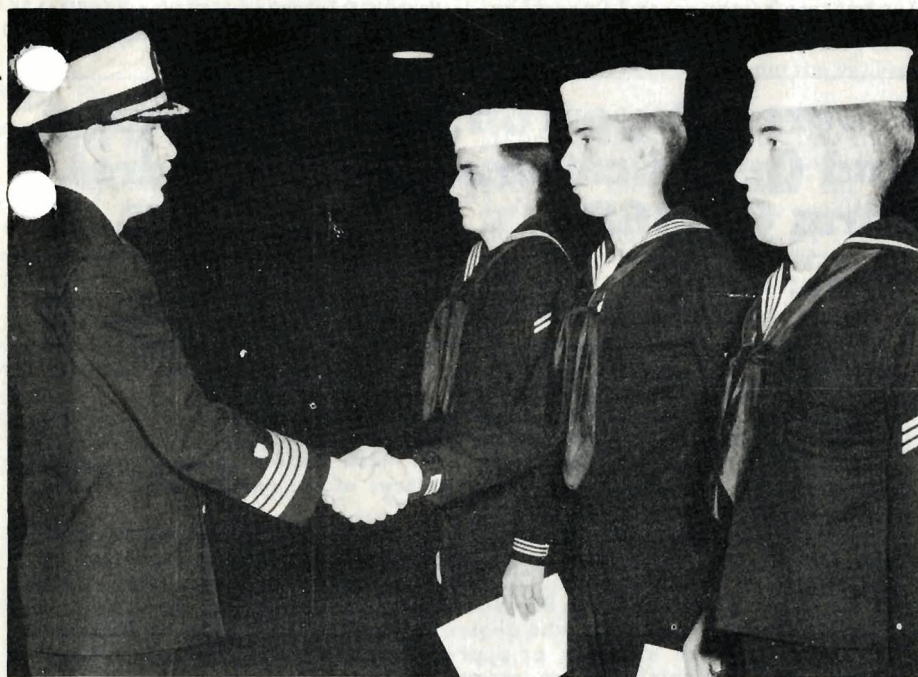
Commander Baketel was born in December, 1905, in Methuen, Massachusetts. He was graduated from Methuen high school and attended Dartmouth College.

In 1926 Commander Baketel attended Massachusetts Maritime School and later studied at the University of Florida. From 1930 to 1940 he was associated with Jackson and Curtis, a Boston investment and banking firm.

He was commissioned in the Coast Guard Reserve May, 1941. During World War II he served aboard the CGC ALGONQUIN, was Assistant Personnel Officer for the First Coast Guard District, Commanding Officer of the CGC CALYPSO and attended SCTC (Navy training school) in Miami, Florida.

Commander Baketel served as Executive and Commanding Officer of the DE RAMSDEN and was appointed Personnel Officer of the Sixth Coast Guard District before returning to inactive duty September, 1946.

He returned to active duty November, 1948, as District Reserve Director of the First Coast Guard District. Before reporting to Headquarters for duty in 1954, Commander Baketel was Executive Officer aboard the CGC DUANE.



Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

Captain R. H. French, USCG, Chief of Staff of the Thirteenth Coast Guard District, presents awards for perfect attendance at the regular meeting of ORTUPS 13-933. Captain French is shown here congratulating his son, Chester. Reservists John C. Bullock, (left) and Richard T. Olsen (right) also received the attendance award.

Nation Pays Tribute to Alexander Hamilton in '57

On January 11, 1757 Alexander Hamilton was born on the Island of Nevis in the West Indies. This was the British subject destined to become our First Secretary of the Treasury at 32 and one of the most brilliant Americans in our history.

This year marks the 200th birthday of Alexander Hamilton and the Coast Guard, one of Hamilton's legacies to our Nation, proudly takes part in the bicentennial celebration for this great man.

Retired Reservists And Dependents to Receive Aid Under New "Medicare" Act

The Dependents' Medical Care Act, Public Law 569, 84th Congress, extends medical benefits to Reservists and dependents of Reservists who are retired with pay. Reservists must have served at least eight years on active duty--not including periods of active duty for training--if retired under the provisions of Sections 1331-1337 of Title 10, U.S. Code (formerly PL 810, 80th Congress).

Following are the main points of the new law which are applicable to retired Reservists and their dependents:

Eligibility--These categories of personnel are eligible for benefits under the new law:

Personnel on active duty for a period of 30 days or more;

Personnel on the retired list who are eligible to receive retired pay--except Reservists retired with pay who have had less than eight years on active duty.

Lawful dependents of personnel who died on active duty or who died while on the retired list as indicated above.

The term "lawful dependents" is defined to include:

The lawful wife (or lawful husband if in fact he is dependent upon the member or retired member for support);

The unmarried widow and dependent children of deceased members whose death occurred on active duty or while in a retired status (or unmarried widower if in fact dependent for more than half of his support because of a physical or mental incapacity);

Children under 21, unmarried, including adopted or stepchildren, and children over 21, if incompetent or physically incapacitated, or children under 23 enrolled in a full-time course of study in an institution of higher learning approved by the Secretary of Defense or the Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Parents and parents-in-law, if in fact dependent for more than one-half of their support and residing in the household of the member.

Medical Care Available--Services to dependents at Armed Forces facilities include diagnosis, care for acute medical and surgical conditions care for contagious diseases, immunizations, maternity and infant care, emergency dental care in the U.S. and regular dental care outside the U.S. In addition, hospitalization

not to exceed 12 months, or treatments, may be provided in special and unusual cases for dependents with nervous or mental disorders or chronic diseases.

Hospitalization will not be available to dependents for domiciliary care for usual nervous and mental disorders, chronic diseases, or elective medical and surgical treatment.

Other services for which dependents will not be eligible include ambulance service (except in an acute emergency); home calls (except in special cases where it is determined to be medically necessary); prosthetic devices, hearing aids, orthopedic footwear, and spectacles. However, outside the U.S. and at remote stations within the U.S., where such items are not commercially available, they may be bought at cost from the government, if available.

Payment for hospitalization at service facilities will continue to be a charge of \$1.75 a day. However, the new law allows for the establishment of uniform minimal charges for outpatient care whenever it is found that such charges are necessary to restrain excessive demands upon service medical facilities.

The Dependents' Medical Care Act became effective on 7 December 1956.

Attendance Figures For ORTU's

October 1956

National Average	88.4%
Highest District	
Fifth Coast Guard District	90.7%
Highest ORTUPS	
ORTUPS 07-650	
St. Petersburg, Florida	96.5%
Highest ORTUAG	
ORTUAG 11-655	
Santa Barbara, Calif.	97.6%

Correspondence Courses Now Available to All Enlisted Personnel

An approved change to Reserve Instruction No. 32-56 makes correspondence courses available to listed members of the Active Status Pool. Until this time, only members of Organized Reserve Training Units were eligible for these courses.

Reservists may obtain information on these courses, along with application blanks, from their respective District Commanders (dcr) or from Coast Guard Reserve Training Units.

This change in policy regarding correspondence courses makes it easier for Reservists in the Active Status Pool to now earn a creditable year of 50 retirement points.

Progress Report on Initial Screening And Qualifications Questionnaires, Form CG-3684

In the November issue of The Coast Guard RESERVIST, an article was published to emphasize the importance of Initial Screening and Qualifications Questionnaires. It was pointed out that filling out and submitting this Form CG-3684 to Headquarters was an individual responsibility of Reserve members.

To date approximately 6,000 Initial Screening and Qualifications Questionnaires have been received at Headquarters. One-third of these have been completely screened. With the exception of enlisted Reservists, USCGR-RA, individual notices of the results of screening are sent to the Reservists concerned.

Reservists who wish to transfer to the Standby Reserve "because of family or community hardships"--MUST furnish documentary evidence to support Form CG-3684. A recommendation from their State Director of Selective Service is required in all cases.

Also, those Reservists who desire to transfer to the Standby Reserve because they are students or apprentices in critical civilian occupations MUST furnish documentary evidence of such status. ONLY students and apprentices preparing for critical civilian occupations can qualify under this provision of screening.

IMPORTANT: Failure to submit the Initial Screening and Qualifications Questionnaire, Form CG-3684, will result in a Reservist being retained in the Ready Reserve.

GI Loan Program Continued For World War II Veterans

The World War II GI loan program, previously scheduled to end 25 July 1957, has been extended for one year, to 25 July 1958. The new law guarantees any loan for which the Veterans Administration receives an application by 25 July 1958, providing arrangements for the loan are completed by 25 July 1959.

In addition, the law has other benefits. A veteran who sells his home may now be relieved of liability if the purchaser assumes full liability on the loan, the VA approves the purchaser from a credit standpoint, and the loan is current.

In the past the veteran who sold his property and allowed the purchaser to assume his GI loan still remained liable to the Government if the mortgage was foreclosed.

Veterans are also permitted to have their GI loan entitlement restored up to 31 January 1965 if their property was taken by a governmental agency for public use, destroyed by a natural hazard, or disposed of for reasons without fault on the part of the veteran. The law also amends the GI Bill to permit the restoration of GI home loan entitlement to a veteran in military service who disposes of his home because of a transfer under military orders.

This new law does not affect Korean conflict period veterans who are covered under Public Law 550 until 31 January 1965.

New Director of Reserve Reports to 9th District

September 13, 1956, Captain W. S. Bakutis, USCG, reported to the Ninth Coast Guard District for assignment to duty as District Director of the Reserve.

Captain Bakutis was relieved as Commanding Officer of the USCGC ANDROSCOGGIN (WPB-68), Miami, Florida, by Commander Mark A. Whalen, USCG. Commander Whalen formerly served as Assistant to the Chief, Reserve Division, at Coast Guard Headquarters.

ORTUPS--Cont. from p. 1

Center for two-weeks' active duty tour with other ORTUs from the Second and Ninth Districts.

Of great importance to both officers and men is the emphasis which districts will place upon rate training in each training area. As soon as it is available, districts will publish information concerning specific ratings, use of service schools, duration of the courses and training quotas.

Indemnity Compensation Provisions Of the Survivor Benefits Act

The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act, which became effective 1 January 1957, provides a new concept of survivor benefits coverage for all members of the Armed Forces.

In the past, survivor benefits have, for the most part, been determined on a flat sum basis; that is, the survivors of servicemen have received the same amount of compensation regardless of whether the deceased was, at the time of death, serving in the lowest or the highest pay grade. In addition, different rates of compensation have been paid survivors determined on the basis of whether the death occurred in a wartime or peacetime period. Peacetime rates of compensation were 80% of the wartime rates. This difference in benefits has not always seemed equitable. It has been difficult to draw fine lines of distinction. For example, technically, the United States was not at war during the recent Korean action.

The Congress concluded that it was not proper to reduce all cases to a common denominator because, on this basis, the survivors of a serviceman who had only a few years of service would receive the same benefits as those of a serviceman who had made military life a career and who had, by his initiative, advanced in grade throughout the years.

Thus, in the new legislation, survivor benefits regarding indemnity compensation are geared to the pay grade of the serviceman and his years of service which are creditable for basic pay purposes. In nearly all cases, the provisions of the new Act reflect a substantial increase in payments to survivors.

The provisions of this new law apply to the survivors of all servicemen who die, on or after 1 January 1957, as a result of disease or injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty on active duty or active duty for training. In addition, the law is applicable to the survivors of a Reservist who dies on or after 1 January 1957 from an injury incurred or aggravated in line of duty while on inactive duty training or while directly en route to or from active duty for training or inactive duty training. In connection with a death occurring while proceeding directly to or from active duty for training or inactive duty training, the appropriate Secretary must take into consideration certain circumstances surrounding the death, the method of

travel, and the itinerary. An article in a future issue of the Reservist will explain this phase of the new law in detail.

The basic formula for computing indemnity compensation payable to the eligible survivors of a serviceman who dies on or after 1 January 1957 is \$112 per month plus 12% of the basic pay of the deceased member. Thus, the widow of a first class petty officer (E-6) with over 10 years of service would receive \$141 monthly. This payment will continue for the life of the widow, unless she remarries; it is payable without regard to children (which is another change) and it is non-taxable as at present. If the widow dies, or remarries, indemnity payments will be made to children under age 18 as follows: 1 child \$70, 2 children \$100, 3 children \$130, and each additional child \$25.

Children's payments will be made in equal shares. If a child reaches age 18 and is in college, compensation can continue as late as age 21. Also, if the child is incapable of self-support while under age 18, compensation will continue past age 18 and will be increased by \$25 per month.

In order to be eligible, a widow must have continuously lived with her husband from date of marriage to death except where there was a separation which was due to the misconduct of or procured by the husband without fault on her part. Also, as used in this law for purposes of indemnity compensation, a widow means a woman who was married to a deceased serviceman before the expiration of 15 years after the termination of the period of active duty, active duty for training, or inactive duty training, in which the injury or disease causing the death was incurred or aggravated; or for 5 or more years; or for any period of time if a child was born of the marriage. Payments of indemnity compensation are not affected by the widow's employment nor by any income she may receive from other sources.

The law also provides that any survivor who, on or after 31 December 1956, is eligible for compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration by reason of the death occurring on or before that date may elect to receive the new benefits created by the

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Former Coast Guard Reserve Officer Elected Governor of Colorado

Stephen L. R. McNichols, recently elected Governor of Colorado, is a vigorous young administrator who served as a Reserve officer in the U. S. Coast Guard during World War II. It was in February 1942, to be exact, that Governor McNichols enlisted as an Apprentice Seaman in Salt Lake City, Utah, to serve with the Nation's oldest, continuous sea-going Armed Force. Soon afterwards he received orders to report to the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Connecticut, where he underwent training as a Reserve officer candidate. He was graduated and awarded a commission as Ensign in the Coast Guard Reserve on June 19, 1942.

From officers' school, Governor McNichols reported aboard the U. S. S. LEONARD WOOD, an attack transport manned by the Coast Guard. During this tour of duty afloat, he served as Deck Officer, Gunnery Officer, Boat Group Commander, and Legal Officer. He participated in the ship's amphibious training and assault assignments

and saw action in the Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and in Sicily.

In June 1944, the young Governor of Colorado returned to the States to serve as the Transportation Officer in the Operations Division at Coast Guard Headquarters in Washington, D. C. He held the rank of Lieutenant upon his release to inactive duty in January, 1946, having earned a Navy citation and the Bronze Star for his war service.

Governor McNichols was born on March 17, 1914, in Denver, Colorado, where he currently lives with his wife and five children. He is a graduate of Regis College and Catholic University School of Law in Washington, D. C.

Before he was elected Chief Executive of the State of Colorado, Governor McNichols served as a State Senator in the Colorado Legislature. Due to the increasing demands made on his time in public office, he resigned his commission in the Coast Guard Reserve in December, 1948.



Official U.S. Coast Guard Photo

U.S. Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey:--Company ROGER-1, having completed twelve weeks of recruit training and eight weeks of advanced training in seamanship, firefighting and small arms, go aboard the USCGC UNIMAK (WAVP-379). The company, since boarding her, spent four weeks aboard the UNIMAK and then were released from active duty. These six months trainees will serve the rest of their enlistment in hometown reserve units.

Latest Report on 6-Mos. Training Program

On November 28, 1956, forty-eight (48) six months trainees reported at the Coast Guard Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey. This makes a total of 298 six months trainees undergoing training at Cape May.

From July 1, 1956, through November 30, 1956, the Coast Guard has enlisted 492 trainees under the six months active duty for training program. This total represents 49.2 per cent of this year's 1000 quota.

On November 23, 1956, Company ROGER-1, first group to form under the Coast Guard's new six months training program, boarded the USCGC UNIMAK (WAVP-379) to climax their six months of instruction at the USCG Receiving Center, Cape May, New Jersey. The cruise included a visit to Bermuda, British West Indies.

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Survivor Benefits Act. If election is made to take the new benefits, the old benefits are no longer payable. It is understood that the Veterans Administration will send election forms and information to each eligible person. If an election for the new benefits is filed before 1 July 1957, they become effective as of 1 January 1957. If an election is made after 1 July 1957, the benefits of the new law will become effective on the date the election is filed with the Veterans Administration.

elect the new benefits.

In summary, the indemnity compensation provisions of the Survivor Benefits Act mean a substantially higher rate of compensation, in most cases, for eligible survivors of a serviceman and, in large part, represent freedom from worry for the serviceman about the financial security of his dependents after his death.

The Coast Guard RESERVIST

Published monthly in Washington, D. C., by the Commandant, U. S. Coast Guard. Reference to directives, regulations and orders is for information only and does not by publication herein constitute authority for action. Inquiries pertaining to the Coast Guard Reserve should be addressed to: Commandant (PR), U. S. Coast Guard, Washington 25, D. C. Publication approved by the Bureau of the Budget Aug. 25, 1953, as required by rule 42 of the Joint Committee on Printing.